

Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,066.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, JANUARY 21. 1799.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

SECOND NIGHT.

This Evening, MONDAY, January 21,
Will be presented the Celebrated COMEDY of
THE STRANGER.

To which will be added,
THE ADOPTED CHILD.

On Wednesday will be presented a COMIC OPERA, called
ROBIN HOOD,
Or, **SHERWOOD FOREST.**

Edwin, From the Theatre Royal, Liverpool.
Clarinda, From the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden, being their first appearance in this kingdom—With
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

On THURSDAY,
THE STRANGER,
With **TOM THUMB.**

ON SATURDAY, THE CASTEE SPECTRE.

GEORGE STREET ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the first **PROFESSIONAL CONCERT** will be held on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. To begin at Eight o'clock precisely.

PLAN OF THE CONCERT.

ACT I.
Grand Overture—**PIRELL.**
Italian Rondo—**MR. URBANI.**
Concerto Violoncello—**MR. SHETLEY.**
Song—**Mrs. CORRI**, accompanied on the Harp by **Mr. PERRELET**, being his first appearance in this kingdom.

ACT II.
Scottish Song—**MR. URBANI.**
Sonata—**Harp—Mr. PERRELET—PERRELET.**
Song—**Mrs. CORRI.**
Violin Concerto—**MR. STABILLINI.**
Duet—**Mrs. CORRI and Mr. URBANI.**

Subscribers will please to send for their Subscription and Transferable Tickets to No. 37, North Bridge Street, where Subscriptions are taken in, and where the Conditions for the remaining Concerts may be seen.—Admission Tickets to Non-Subscribers, 5s. each; to be had at all the Music Shops, and at the door of the Assembly Rooms.

GEOGRAPHY.

This Day is Published, by **ALEX. KINCAID**, Stationer; and to be had of all the Booksellers in Town and Country, price 1s.

No. 1.—THIRD EDITION OF

THE NEW GEOGRAPHICAL, COMMERCIAL, & HISTORICAL GRAMMAR,
And Present State of the several Empires, Kingdoms, &c. of the World.

By **A SOCIETY IN EDINBURGH.**
From the interesting events which have occurred in Europe, and more distant parts, since the close of the last edition, the Reader will find a detail of transactions, new, striking, and important. In the course of the Work will be given 44 Maps and Plates (which by themselves form a complete Atlas) as specified at large in the Prospectus lately published.

Orders addressed as above, will be duly attended to.
No. II. will be published on the 15th of February next.
N.B. It is requested of Bookellers, and others with whom copies of the Prospectus may have been intrusted, that they will forward to A. Kincaid the amount of subscribers who have come forward for the above work, that the number of copies to be printed may be ascertained.

EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE OFFICE,
5TH JANUARY, 1799.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance against Losses by Fire, is to be held in Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate, on Monday the 28th inst., at two o'clock afternoon, when it is hoped the Members will attend.

N.B. In a former paper the hour of meeting was advertised by mistake at ONE o'clock, in place of two.

INFIRMARY.

THE GOVERNORS of this INFIRMARY hereby give notice, that they will receive, at their Weekly Committee every Thursday, applications by letter (Post paid) for supplying the Office of House Apothecary, now vacant by the death of the late Mr. Taylor. The letters to be addressed to the House Committee, at the Infirmary. The Apothecary must be a single man.—The day of election is the second Thursday in April next.

FULL GROWN WOOD FOR SALE.

There will be exposed to SALE at ALVA, near Alloa, on Monday 28th January next.
A Very great Quantity of full-grown Oak, Plane, Ash, Elm, Fir, and other Wood.
The roup to commence at 10 o'clock forenoon.

WOODS IN PERTH SHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup on Thursday the 14th of February 1799, within the house of Peter Ross, inn-keeper in Calender of Monteith, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

THE WHOLE FULL-GROWN WOOD on the Lands of Edinchip and Creachans, in the parish of Balquhider, consisting of OAK and ASH.

There is easy access from the Woods to the public high roads leading to Perth, Stirling, and Alloa.
The articles of Roup may be seen at the house of Edinchip and the servants there will show the Woods.

QUEENSFERRY PASSAGE BOATS TO BE LET.

To be Let for one year, or for three years, as shall be agreed on, from the term of Whitliday first, 1799.

THE FOUR BOATS on the passage betwixt the South and North Queensferry, with their Yaws and Furniture.

Persons inclining to become tacksmen may give in their proposals in writing, sealed up, either to John Dundas, W. S. Edinburgh; or Captain James Taylor, Queensferry, on or before the 8th of February next.

The persons proposing to become tacksmen, will please mention in their offers what rent they will give for a lease for one year, and what rent for a lease for three years.

The Proprietors of the Boats meet at Newhall, on the 9th February next, when the offers made are to be considered of. Queensferry, 18th Jan. 1799.

HOUSE AND GROUND AT SCIENNES, AND HOUSES AT HOPE-PARK END.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of January next, between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon.

THAT HOUSE at SCIENNES presently possessed by Mrs. Jones, consisting of eight rooms, kitchen, and many conveniences, with a Garden and about an Acre of Ground at the back thereof, inclosed with a good stone dyke, and a coach-house, stable with hay-loft, hen-house, and other offices.

There are also **TWO HOUSES**, presently occupied by Mr. Walter Biggar for his Manufacture, which might be turned into Dwelling-houses. This house has an entry to the Meadow by a gravel walk.

These HOUSES being the 1st Storey of that large Tenement on the North, lately built at Hope Park end, presently possessed by Mr. Reid, and Miss Kept, the former at the rent of £. 10, 10s. and the other at the rent of £. 8, 10s. These houses consist of three rooms and a kitchen each, and they may be easily turned into one house of seven rooms and a kitchen; two garret places for lumber, and two cellars. The houses have the privilege of a back entry to the meadow.

Apply to James Gibson, W. S.

LAST WEEK OF BLACK BEARD.

Royal Circus,

HEAD OF LEITH WALK, EDINBURGH.

This present Monday, January 21. 1799.

Will be presented, at 10 o'clock,
A NEW MILITARY DIVERTISSEMENT, consisting of Song,
Dance, and Chorus, called
THE ENCAMPMENT,
OR,
SOLDIER'S FESTIVAL.

A Variety of
NEW EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES;
After which the popular Grand Spectacle of
BLACK-BEARD,
OR,
THE CAPTIVE PRINCESS.

For the 2d time in this kingdom, the celebrated Mr. ROBINSON (for a few Nights) will make his 2d appearance in that singular Performance called
THE ANTIPODEAN WHIRLIGIG,
Consisting of a variety of nouvelle and uncommon Feats of Agility, never attempted by any other person.

To which will be added,
An entire New COMIC PANTOMIME, with new Music, Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations, called
NIOBE; OR, HARLEQUIN'S ORDEAL.

The characters as in the Bills.

The Public is respectfully informed, that from a fixed plan of producing continued novelty, the Grand Spectacle of Black Beard will be withdrawn in the course of a few days, to make room for a Picturesque and Splendid Ballet, called,
NEW SOUTH WALES, OR LOVE IN BOTANY BAY.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Walker's, (Poole's Hotel,) and of Mrs. Adams, at the Box-office, Leith Walk, where places for the Boxes may be taken.

Doors to open at Six o'clock, and to begin precisely at half past Six. Box, 3s.—Pit, 2s.—Gallery, 1s.

SAWNEY BEAN'S CAVE, or Harlequin Highlander as performed 126 nights without intermission in London—
"The Knights of Malta," (the whole of the Scenery of which is painted by Mr. Greenwood—and the Machinery by Mr. Johnston) "The Round Tower, &c." are in great forwardness, and will be produced with all expedition.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY AND AMATEURS.
TO BE SEEN IN AN ELEGANT APARTMENT,
First Stair above the Tron Church, High Street, Edinburgh.

A U B I N.
Royal Cabinet of Curiosities,
Which gave unbounded satisfaction at New Bond Street, London; at the Town Hall, Cambridge; the Guildhall, Norwich; and lately, twelve months, at Liverpool.

Consisting of
A valuable Collection of Paintings, Sculpture, Engravings, Drawings in Indian Ink; Battles, Sieges, and Bombardments, drawn with a pen, in imitation of Copperplates; several Pieces of curious Writing; a Collection of Sculpture, and Turner's Works, in Ivory; Landscapes, and Profiles of the King and Queen of France, made of Hair, by the famous ROQUIN, the King's painter at Paris. Among the Ivory Pieces there is one Scene exhibiting a Sea Port and Shipping; the principal object is a Man of War at Anchor, all the Ropes which compose her Rigging are represented in Ivory, every part has its due proportion, and is disposed with such judgment as to attract the attention and merit the praise even of a nautical spectator. The whole of this curious work comes under a Watch-glass.

A BEAUTIFUL GLASS MAN OF WAR,
CARRYING TWENTY-SIX GUNS.

This astonishing and unequalled Piece of Art is composed entirely of beautiful CHRYSTAL GLASS, embellished with admirable colours, and variegated. This noble Piece surpasses any thing of the kind hitherto presented to the Public, its height being nearly three feet, and in length two feet, with all her Men, anchors, Masts, Rigging, &c. &c. known at the King's Royal Glass Manufactory at Paris.

A precious Collection of FIGURES in Rice Paste, by M. QUERIN, Canon of the Cathedral at Cologne.

Representing the dying Philosopher—the interesting scene of the Death of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt—the Emperor of Germany—Louis the 18th and his Queen—the King of Prussia—Voltaire—Socrates—Xantippe—Tippo Saib, and his favourite Sultan—Mora, with a Rake and Basket of Flowers, &c.

In this collection, the variety of subjects, and great contrast of characters, present something to the fancy or taste of every individual to admire; and the approbation with which the whole has been crowned, clearly testifies the original merit and varied abilities of the Artist whose work they are. The emotions which the approaching extinction of the vital spark creates, even in a mind rich with knowledge, and stored with reason, are most admirably portrayed in the Dying Philosopher; a piece of itself which would stamp the fame of the Master, and yield delight to the keen eye of the closest observer of human nature.

A Choice Collection of RICE WORK,
By M. Monstevens, Modeller to the Prince of Wales.

Consisting of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—Lord and Lady Auckland—Earl Howe—Earl Powlett—Lord Barington—Bishop of Durham—Lord Cremorne—Duc de Bourbon, &c. &c.

Curious BUSTS from Nature as large as Life, Under glasses; of the King, Queen, Dauphin of France, &c. by Mr. Carrios, at Paris.

To which is added, an exact Model of one of the most Magnificent and noble Buildings in Europe.

THE PALACE OF THE THULLERIES,
The late Town Residence of the unfortunate Louis XVI. at Paris.

It is ornamented with 84 Columns of the Corinthian Order, with Groups of Statues, representing the Rape of Sabine, the Death of Mary Anthony and Cleopatra, Hercules spinning at the feet of Omphale, Roman Sacrifices, &c.—Louis XVI. and his Family are represented as being in the great Saloon, with all the Furniture, Chandeliers, and Turkish Carpets on the Floor.

A Model of the Temple at Paris, where the Royal Family were confined, reduced to a scale of one inch to 20 feet.

A beautiful 64 Gun SHIP, in Relief, Cut in Paper with scissars, presented to the Academy of Arts, London.

The HEAD of M. Delauney, Governor of the Bastille. A curious Model of the Guillotine, one inch to 6 feet.

Also MIRANDA's curious invention, by which the French transported the twenty-four and thirty-six pounders, taken from the ships of war and the garrison, and brought them into the field, &c.

To be seen from Nine o'clock in the Morning, till Ten at Night. Admission, One Shilling.

Money for all sorts of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, if approved of.

Apparatus, first stair above the Tron Church, High Street Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUNP.
In John's Coffee-house, upon Friday the 15th of January next, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon.

THAT COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 6. in the Society, belonging to Mr. Russell, lately possessed by himself, and at present by Mrs. Robertson, consisting of ten rooms, four light closets, garrets, kitchen, cellars, with a water-pipe and various other conveniences.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Balfour, writer to the signet, George's Square.

ANNALS OF MEDICINE.

This Day is Published, price 7s. boards, by **WILLIAM MUDIE**, South Bridge.

ANNALS OF MEDICINE.

FOR THE YEAR 1798.

Exhibiting a concise view of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine and Medical Philosophy.

BY **ANDREW DUNCAN** M.D. F.R.S.E.

AND **ANDREW DUNCAN** JUN. M.D.

Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

* * * * * Of William Mudie may be had the Two preceding Volumes of this Work, viz. for 1796 and 1797, each price 7s.—Those who wish for the continuation may have each succeeding Volume forwarded to their address regularly as published.

Lately published, and sold as above.

Cases of the Diabetes Mellitus, with the results of the trials of certain acids and other substances in the Lues Venerea, by John Kello, M.D. Surgeon General Royal Artillery; second edition, with large additions, 8vo. 8s.

Essays on the Venereal Disease and its Concomitant Affections, with a variety of cases, by William Blair, A. M. Surgeon of the Lock Hospital, London, 4s.

Facts and Observations on the Yellow Fever, by James Anderson, Surgeon, 1s. 6d.

An Outline of the History and Cure of Fever, Endemic and Contagious, by Robert Jackson, M.D. 8vo. 7s.

A System of Dissections, by Charles Bell, parts first and second, folio, 5s. 6d. each.

In a few weeks will be published, Parts Third and Fourth of this work.

W. MUDIE'S NEW CATALOGUE OF MEDICAL BOOKS may be had of him *Gratis*.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY OF EDINBURGH.

THE General Meeting of Contributors to the Public Dispensary, for the Annual Election of Managers, is to be held on Saturday January 26, at three o'clock afternoon, in the Dispensary, Richmond Street.

A State of the funds of the Dispensary, and of its effects, since the last annual report, will then be laid before the Contributors; but, for the information of those who may not attend, it is thought proper to mention, that, from examining the records of practice at this charitable establishment, it appears, that One thousand three hundred and fifty-four patients have been admitted to the benefits of the Dispensary during the course of last year.

General State of Dispensary Patients, since the commencement of that Charity.

Patients admitted from Nov. 7. 1796, to Jan. 1. 1798. 21901
Patients admitted from Jan. 1. 1798, to Jan. 1. 1799. 1354

Total, 23255

N. B. From the state of the funds of the Dispensary, the General Meeting, in January 1794, found it necessary to give orders, that those patients only should be supplied with Medicines who were recommended by Contributors. This regulation is now to be altered, that all patients are also admitted to the benefits of the Dispensary, who are recommended as proper objects of charity by a clergyman, or the elder of the bounds in which they reside. This plan is to be continued as long as the funds of the Dispensary will permit, which, however, depend entirely upon the voluntary contributions of the benevolent.

HOUSES, WAREHOUSES, LOFTS AND CELLARS.
To be LET on Lease, together or separately, and entered to at a moderate rate.

THESE EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSES, LOFTS, AND CELLARS in the Grass Market, occupied by the late John Watt and Co. grocers—a most commodious property, and of very easy access.

A Convenient House of six rooms, kitchen, and cellars; also another of three rooms, kitchen, and cellars, also to be LET, at very moderate rates.

Apply to Mrs. Spottiswood, Grass Market.

FOR BARBADOES,
To join Convoy at Portsmouth, **THE ANN,**
ROBERT BAXTER.

IS now ready to take in goods, and will leave this the 4th February. She has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage out, apply to John Scougall and Son, or the Captain on board.

Clerks and tradesmen will find good encouragement by applying as above. Leith, 21st Jan. 1799.

FOR NEW YORK,
To sail the 15th of February,
The remarkable fast sailing and well known copper bottomed ship
F A N N Y,
DANIEL H. BRAINE MASTER.

NOW at Greenock, and will be ready to take on board goods in a few days, mounting 14 carriage guns, with small arms in proportion, and has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Robert Allan, Esq. Edinburgh; George Buchanan, youngest, Glasgow; John Buchanan, merchant, Greenock; or to the Master on board.

DUTCH GREENLAND SHIPS AND CARGOES,
Commanded in the High Court of Admiralty of England.

There will be Sold by public auction, at the Office of RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and Co. Leith, on Thursday the 31st current, at twelve o'clock noon.

THE DUTCH Greenland Ships FREDRICK,
Simon Hoogerzeijl late Commander, and
WAAKZAAMHEID, Michael Hoogerzeijl, late Commander, with their Materials, taken on their passage from Greenland, by his Majesty's ships Apollo, Astrea, and Inspector.

Also, the Cargoes of said Greenland Ships, for home-consumption, free of all duties—viz.

About 341 Casks WHALE BLUBBER,
— 141 Casks KRING—
— 3 Tons WHALE-BONE Cleaned.

The ships and cargoes may be inspected previous to the day of sale.—Apply to Ramsay, Williamson, and Co.

CARGO OF WOOD AND A SHIP'S HULL, &c.
FOR SALE.

There is to be exposed to sale by public roup, on Wednesday 6th day of March next, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock forenoon, either in the house of James Scarth, vintner in Kirkwall, or at the house of Newark in the Island of Sanday, Kirkwall.

THE HULL of the Brigantine LONG-SOUND of Longsund, and such of her materials as have been saved; together with her cargo of wood, consisting of about 100 dozen white wood deals 10 to 18 feet long, 9 inch broad and 3 inch thick.

90 doz. red wood, ditto 10 to 12 feet long, 9 inch by 3 inch 10 doz. of timber, red wood, 2 doz. of spars, 40 feet long, 3 doz. of Ufers, 30 feet long.

All lying on the shore of the Bay of Newark, in the Island of Sanday.—Apply to Mr. Samuel Murray, merchant, Kirkwall, who has powers to dispose of the whole by private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Armed Sloop, **KELSO PACKET,**
ROBERT MOOR MASTER.

AND
EDINBURGH & BERWICK PACKET,
WILLIAM COOPER MASTER.

Will take in goods—the Kelso till Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock,—and the Edinburgh and Berwick till Friday evening, at 5 o'clock, when they will sail.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith,
January 21. 1799.

STOCK AND TRADE.

THE STOCK AND TRADE of an Established Shop (situated in the Drapery Line) in an eligible situation in Edinburgh, to be DISPOSED OF immediately, upon advantageous terms to a purchaser.

Apply to Mr. H. Davidson, W. S. N. 31, South Hanover Street.

ON SALE.

AMERICAN POT ASHES, first sort.
Do. **PEARL DO.** first, second, and third sort.
PALM OIL, and a Parcel French Yellow MOSIN.

APPLY TO

WILLIAM ALLAN, Leith.

NOTICE.

THAT THE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c. in the Lodging No. 49, Queen Street, advertised for Tuesday first, is not to take place.

TRAVELLERS ACCOMMODATED WITH SAFETY, EASE, AND EXPEDITION.

ROYAL TELEGRAPH LIGHT POST COACH, with Four Horses, Lamps, and Guard the whole way.

WILLIAM LOFTUS & CO. Proprietors of the Royal Telegraph beg leave, in the most humble manner, to return their thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement they have experienced since the above Coach commenced running betwixt Edinburgh and London, and beg leave to inform them, that by the advice of their Friends, they have extended the concern to GLASGOW.

As the Proprietors of the Royal Telegraph have (for the sake of public advantage,) been the first to introduce a four horse Coach upon the Glasgow road, which for care and expedition, they hope to give universal satisfaction, they therefore beg leave to solicit the countenance of a generous Public, in case any attempt is made to oppose them, being satisfied that, unless they had step forward, the Public would still have been deprived of a conveyance of this nature.

The above Coach commenced running to Glasgow this day, and will continue to set off every morning at seven o'clock, from Mr. Wordsworth's Caledonian Tavern and Coffeehouse, Leith Terrace, and arrives at Mr. Gardner's, Buck's Head, Glasgow, in six hours, from whence it sets out at four afternoon, and returns to Mr. Wordsworth's, Edinburgh, at ten o'clock same night, where the best beds and accommodation may be depended on.

THE ROYAL TELEGRAPH
Will in future set out every morning at six o'clock for London, from Mr. Wordsworth's (in place of Mr. Cameron's), where Tickets will be had as above.

Fare from Edinburgh to Glasgow Inside L. 0 15 0
Do. Do. Outside 0 8 6
From Edinburgh to Newcastle Inside 2 0 0
Do. Do. Outside 1 1 0
Do. to London Inside 6 14 6
Do. Do. Outside 3 10 0

The above Coach goes by Leith, Haddington, Dunbar, Pres, Berwick, Belford, Alnwick, Felton, Morpeth, and arrives at Mr. Loftus's Shakespeare Tavern, Newcastle, in 18 hours, where passengers may depend upon every attention being paid them. sets out next morning at six o'clock, by way of Durham, Darlington, Catterick, Rippon, Harrogate, Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester, Northampton, &c. and arrives at Mr. Walton's, Bull and Mouth Street, London, in 47 hours;—but if passengers should find themselves fatigued, they may rest all night at Leeds, and be forwarded in the True Briton next morning, which arrives in London the following afternoon.

The fare in this case will be only.
Inside L. 6 4 0 Outside L. 3 6 0

The Telegraph branches at Leeds to Huddersfield, Mariden Oldham, Manchester, Warrington, and Liverpool, also meets at Sheffield the Buxton, Derby, Burton, Litchfield, Birmingham, Coventry, Worcester, Warwick, Kidderminster, Wolverhampton, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, Bath, Exeter, and Plymouth Coaches, and Coaches to all parts of the West of England.

The Proprietors flatter themselves, that the advantages attending this Coach will be obvious to every eye, not only from its going through all the principal manufacturing towns in England with the greatest expedition, but also at a much cheaper rate than any other coach in the kingdom. The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of the Passengers; the Proprietors therefore hope their endeavours will ensure them that encouragement which they will always studiously endeavour to deserve.

* The Proprietors cannot be accountable for any Parcel or Luggage of more than Five Pounds value, if lost or damaged, unless entered as such, and paid for accordingly.

The above Coach is particularly adapted for carrying Parcels; and for small Parcels of great value, there is a commodious place under the Guard's seat appropriated for that purpose.

LODGINGS FOR SALE.
To be Sold by roup, within John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 31st January 1799, at two o'clock afternoon.

THAT LODGING, being the first and second storeys of the tenement, No. 3. James's Street, Edinburgh, consisting of four rooms in the first floor, and two rooms and kitchen in the under story; closets, cellar, and garret, &c. with the privilege of a pump-well and back area, all as possessed by Mr. Woods.

Also, That LODGING, being the third storey of the tenement, called Hope's Land, lying on the south side of the High Street of Canongate, a little below St. Mary's Wynd, consisting of four rooms and kitchen, as possessed by Mr. Laurie cabinet-maker.—This property is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office on the old plan, and the premium paid. Entry to both subjects at Whitliday next.

For particulars apply to James Ferguson, W. S.

SALE OF WAREHOUSES AND SHOPS IN LEITH, AND SET OF A TIMBER YARD.

To be exposed to SALE by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d January 1799, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, and other BUILDINGS at the Greenacre, Leith, all let to Mr. William Fettes at the rent of 510l. per annum. Purchaser's entry to commence at 15th February 1799.

At the same time and place there will be LET, by public auction, for one year from 1st February 1799.

That Part of the **TIMBER BUSH**, Leith, which lies immediately behind Burnborough's Tavern.

The premises will be shown by Mr. David Stewart, or Mr. Alexander Somerville, merchants, Leith.

For particulars apply to Charles Selkirk, accountant.

ARGVLLSHIRE.

THE ESTATE OF GLENFEOCHAN will be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of March 1799, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon.

CHARGE

Delivered to the Grand Jury of Luzerne County, at the late Court held at Wilkesbarre, by his Honour Judge Rush.

Children of the Grand Jury.

I congratulate you on the dissolution of the political ties that have been the means of connecting us for several years with the French nation. Thank Heaven the Gordian knot is at last cut, and we are separated, I trust, for ever. The 17th day of July, Congress, by law, dissolved our treaties with that country, and declared them to be no longer binding upon the United States.

It would take up too much time, and it is foreign to my present purpose, to go into a full detail of the numerous reasons that have long required, and now fully justify, this procedure on the part of our Government. From the date of our treaties with France, in the year 1778, no event occurred between the two nations worthy of notice, till the commencement of the war in Europe. The interval between these two periods was highly beneficial to the French, by throwing into their hands the profits of an extensive and lucrative commerce with this country.

Whatever might have been the views of America, no doubt can be entertained that France, in negotiating the treaties, was actuated by animosity, and a design to reduce the commerce and humble the power of a rival nation. The peace of 1783, which gave us complete and acknowledged possession of national independence, at the same time gratified the ambition, and extended the commercial views of France.

As long as the palpable interest of that country was promoted by the operation of the treaty, so long an apparent cordiality subsisted; but no sooner were the flames of war kindled between the two great rival powers in Europe, than it became evident that the sole object on the part of France, was to drag us into the contest; and, failing of success, she has ever since used all the means in her power to deprive us of the commercial advantages contemplated by the treaty, in the relative situation of the three nations, which had actually taken place.

Hence our connection with France will be found, during the war between her and Great Britain, to be a history of altercation and complaint on both sides, and of aggression and plunder on the part of France.

Notwithstanding an express stipulation in the treaty, "that the goods of an enemy shall be free from capture on board an American bottom," they have, in a lawless manner, made prize of property on board our vessels, though protected by the express terms of the treaty, to the great injury of our citizens, and interruption of our trade.

We cannot, however, Gentlemen, be surprized at this proceeding on the part of the French Government, when we call to mind the infamous position they have openly maintained, "that nations have a right to break treaties whenever they become inconvenient." It is, indeed, a melancholy truth, that nations, in their intercourse with each other, are too little restrained by the most sacred engagements; yet it is worthy of remark, notwithstanding their frequent infraction of treaties, they evince an anxiety to satisfy the world of the propriety of their conduct, by a publication of the reasons and causes that induce the violation, and in their opinion authorize it.

This decent mode in use among nations, when they have recourse to the violation of treaties, while it manifests the sense they entertain of their binding force, is a silent and honourable tribute to the cause of truth and moral obligation. It exhibits a foundation of principle at least, though the practice may not rise so high, or be correspondent to it. The French are, I believe, the first nation upon earth that have publicly renounced the obligatory force of treaties, and assumed the profligate position, that they may be broken whenever the circumstances of either party may require it. It is one thing to transgress the laws of truth and virtue, and another to maintain the lawfulness of the action. The very Algerines and Savages would blush at the thought.

Nor has the law of nations been treated with more respect by these ferocious innovators. Our Government has been insulted with a charge of perfidious neutrality, because we did not forcibly resist the British in their searches after French property on board American bottoms. No position can be more fully established by the law of nations, than that the property of an enemy on board a neutral bottom may be seized and confiscated. Though this principle be as incontrovertible as the existence of the sun in the firmament, yet it has met with opposition from French casuistry; and the more approved and enlightened writers on the subject have been impudently styled mad and antiquated authorities, because they have not sanctioned their unwarrantable usurpations. The first efforts of the French Government were designed to involve us in a war with Great Britain. For several years this was the polar star of their conduct towards us; and the scheme has been pursued, sometimes through all the windings of duplicity and falsehood, and at other times with open and undisguised violence. Hence their agents have insolently dared to arm vessels in the ports of the United States, to cruise against the enemy. Military commissioners have been issued under the authority of the French Government, and distributed among our citizens; and an attempt actually made to raise an armed force in our country, for the avowed purpose of forcing us to depart from our neutrality, and involving us in a war with Great Britain.

Having in vain endeavoured to drag us into the vortex of the European war, they have since systematically pursued a plan for the extirpation of our commerce. Hence it was, that four years after the commencement of the war, they suddenly, and without notice, while the sea was covered with American vessels, seized them for want of certain papers never contemplated by the treaty, and condemned vessel and cargo. Hence too, they have proceeded to pass laws for the confiscation of our vessels, in case goods or merchandise of the growth of the British possessions are found on board them. In the situation of the United States, it is not conceivable that our commerce could receive a more fatal blow.

After having thus in a manner annihilated our trade, the final scheme for our destruction has at length been fully unfolded to view. We have been injured, we have been insulted, we have been robbed of millions; and on application for redress through the medium of our envoys, have been told (instead of doing us justice), we must submit to pay whatever sums of money their ambition may prompt them to demand; to which our envoys objecting, they were coolly told to look at Venice, and

* See memorial of Le Brun, addressed to the British Minister.

other countries they had subdued, and take warning by them.

With respect to the justice of their measures, they discovered all the impudence and candour that highwaymen often practise. They admitted they were about to rob us, and urged the same plea in their defence—their extreme want of money, and the power to extort it.

Thus the mask is completely taken off, and the bold experiment is to be tried of reducing us to the state of conquered provinces—for to this state we shall certainly be reduced, and be so considered by the world, if we but submit to pay the sum required, or even a farthing.—These and other observations of a similar nature, we may presume, occurred to the Legislature of the United States, and may be supposed to have induced to rescind our treaties with the French nation.

But, whatever motives of a political nature Congress may have had, (a few of which have been briefly stated) there are various other considerations that cannot fail to render the event highly interesting to every virtuous patriot—to every friend of religion and morality.

The nation that now menaces us with conquest and destruction, always equally ambitious, restless, and intriguing, has been enabled by overthrowing her monarchy, nearly to realize the romantic projects of Louis the Fourteenth. The change in the form and appearance of their Government has not produced the slightest alteration in the essential character of the people. On the contrary, it has given a new spring and energy to all those qualities by which they have been ever nationally distinguished. Their endless intrigue, perfidy, and thirst of power, which under the monarchy could only find vent through their King, as the legal organ and head of the Government, have been displayed to the world with a tenfold accumulated force and mischief, by their tumultuary and popular assemblies.

Whatever doubts may have been once conceived of the designs of the French reformers, we apprehend subsequent events have authorized us to assert, they never intended to restore freedom in France, but their sole object was to aggrandize their own country at the expense of the liberty and independence of their neighbours.—In the progress of this vast enterprise it was an indispensable part of the plan to corrupt and enslave their own country, thereby to increase the means, and to facilitate the scheme of reducing and despoiling the rest of the world.

The Revolution in France originated with the philosophers and politicians, and in the accomplishment of the grand work, they went hand in hand. It is a well known fact, that that kingdom, previous to the disorders which now distract it, swarmed with atheists, who dignified themselves with the name of philosophers; with the same propriety and justice as if a gang of robbers should assume the character, and call themselves "The friends of peace and order." However, since they have gone by the name of French philosophers, for the sake of distinction we shall admit the title. These men, who had been educated in the atheistical school, that had been publicly taught for half a century in Europe, by Voltaire, d'Alembert, and the great Frederick of Prussia—combining their influence with the politicians, happily, or rather unhappily, united irreligion and ambition in the attainment of the same object.

This noxious race of infidels, by extinguishing all sense of moral evil, and of a future state of existence, prepared the nation for the diabolical purposes to which the politicians intended to apply it. Not that the politicians had the least regard to religion; but they were not actuated by the same zeal and malice against it that influenced the atheistical junto. It was equally the wish of both to see the most licentious principles infused into the nation, and so far these two parties perfectly agreed, and never thwarted each other in their revolutionary movements.

Infidelity having got possession of the power of the State, every nerve was exerted to efface from the mind all ideas of religion and morality. The doctrine of the immortality of the soul, or a future state of rewards and punishments, so essential to the preservation of order in society, and to the prevention of crimes, was publicly ridiculed, and the people taught to believe, that "Death is an eternal sleep."

They ordered the words "Temple of Reason" to be inscribed on the churches in contempt of the doctrines of Revelation. Atheistical and licentious homilies have been substituted in the churches instead of the old services, and a ludicrous imitation of the Greek Mythology, exhibited under the title of the "Religion of Reason." Nay, they have gone so far as to dress up a common strumpet with the most fantastic decorations, whom they blasphemously styled "The Goddess of Reason," and carried to church on the shoulders of some Jacobins selected for the purpose, escorted by the national guards and the constituted authorities. When they got to the church, the strumpet was placed on the altar erected for the purpose, and harangued the people; who, in return, professed the deepest adoration to her, and sung the *carmagnole* and other songs, by way of worshipping her.—This horrid scene—almost too horrid to relate, was concluded by burning the prayer book, confessional, and every thing appropriated to the use of public worship; numbers, in the mean time, danced round the flames with every appearance of frantic and infernal mirth.

Surely, Gentlemen, if any thing can strike the mind with horror, it must be to see the representatives of a whole nation in the act of denying the existence of the God of Heaven, and with every circumstance of deliberation, withdrawing their allegiance from the God of Nature and Parent of the Universe. This scheme, though deep laid, and accompanied as it was with music, and every species of parade and pageantry that had a tendency to make an impression on the minds of the illiterate class of mankind, must have done vast mischief; was, in all probability, of but little avail, when compared with the infinitely pernicious consequences of abolishing the Christian Sabbath, and subverting the institution of marriage.

Totally to eradicate all regard to a state of futurity, is, perhaps, not within the power of man, where the mind has received an early tincture of it. The observance of the Sabbath, and the law of marriage, as they are institutions of a positive nature, may be much easier banished from society, especially when we reflect some of the strongest propensities of our fallen nature to countenance and favour the design.

The institution of the Sabbath is unquestionably of Divine authority, and bears the most evident marks of its high origin. It should never be forgotten, that man was made for immortality, and the period of human life is that state of probation on which depends his happiness or misery beyond the grave. Declined to live for ever, it seriously behoves him to set apart some portion of his time to ponder his ways; to look backward and forward, and to prepare for that unchangeable scene to which he

is rapidly hastening. Our infinitely wise Creator knew what was in man; he knew the tendency which the incessant cares and business of life would have to banish all thought of himself and a future state; and therefore, to prevent this, and at the same time to keep alive a sense of their existence and reality, has enjoined us to appropriate a certain part of our time for the sole duties of piety and devotion.—Religion (says the celebrated Dr Johnson), the rewards of which are distant, and which is only animated by faith and hope, will glide by degrees out of the mind, unless it is invigorated and re-impressed by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example.* It is the opinion of some wise and good men, that Christianity will stand or fall as this day is observed or neglected, of which it seems to be the main pillar or palladium. To the ordinance of public worship and the knowledge and impressions received by means thereof, we are indebted for that good seed which produces daily such abundant crops of peace, order, and virtue in society.

If these observations are well founded, and we believe they cannot be well controverted, what mighty havoc, what inconceivable destruction on the morals of a nation must be the result of abolishing the Sabbath. It was certainly the most effectual means ever devised to promote the notion, that death is an everlasting sleep, and consequently to remove all restraint from vice. Even Julian, the apostate and philosopher, the cool and infidious Julian, with all his rancour and malice, was but a type of the Brissots, the Dantons, and the Condorcets of France. How happy would he have been to have lived in their day, to have seen the fruits of their labours, the churches shut up, a strumpet worshipped, Sunday abolished, Christianity overthrown, God dishonoured.

Vain and impious mortals!—He that sitteth in derision—he shall break them with a rod of iron—he shall dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel." Cease ye vipers, ye moral vipers cease, you are biting a file. The very gates of hell shall not prevail to exterminate our holy religion. The same Almighty Being that at first set bounds to the ocean, will in due season arrest thy greatness, thy wickedness, and thy madness—and say unto thee—"Hitherto shalt thou come, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." The religion which ye persecute shall triumph over all your machinations, and flourish strong and fair when ye are dead and forgotten; or if your names be still remembered, it shall be only to proclaim, like that of Julian, the impotence of human malice against the cause of Christianity.

Gentlemen, the French reformers saw and perfectly understood what they were engaged in. Nobody ever suspected they were deficient in knowledge, abilities, or enterprise. They perfectly knew, as well as I know, that religion and marriage are the two great pillars on which the civilized world stands, and could not possibly be ignorant of the consequence of removing them. Nevertheless, placing themselves between these two pillars, and seizing one in either arm, they exerted the strength of Sampson, and pulled them both down together. I presume you are not uninformed that the French have subverted the institution of marriage, by permitting divorces at the will and pleasure of either party, in direct opposition to the express commands of the gospel, and to every principle of social order and public good. "The Christian religion (says the able and enlightened Mr Burke), by consigning marriage to the pairs, and by rendering the relation indissoluble, has by these two things done more towards the peace, happiness, settlement, and civilization of the world, than by any other part of that whole scheme of Divine wisdom." The attack on marriage was indeed a master stroke of policy; the rulers of France used it like a sword with two edges. It introduced at once unbounded licentiousness into the nation, and at the same time, by detaching men from house, home, and family, filled the army, and thus indirectly contributed to their foreign conquests, more than any other cause. In this mode, military licentiousness and national profligacy were made to act alternately, as cause and effect; and mutually to aid each other in producing that mass of depravity, which, by its explosion, hath shook not only France, but every moral and political system in Europe, to the centre.

Let it not be supposed that these causes have been dormant and inactive. Not more certain is it, that a corrupt fountain will send forth corrupted streams, than that immoral principles will produce immoral actions; and to these causes it must be ascribed, that at this moment, from the most recent accounts, France exhibits scenes of more brutal sensuality, profligacy, debauchery and corruption, than even Sodom and Gomorrah of ancient days. It seems almost impossible that any person of a candid and liberal mind, who attentively examines the transactions of the French reformers, can sincerely bring himself to believe they ever had in view, the happiness of mankind. They had certainly too much sagacity not to know they were scattering firebrands, arrows, and death, and too little virtue to be concerned, if they did not rather rejoice in the consequence.

What would you say, Gentlemen, if the Government of your own country, the President, and two Houses of Congress, were to act as the rulers in France have done? I need not ask the question. You would execrate them as the most abandoned monsters that ever disgraced human nature in the shape of rulers, and spurn at their wickedness. You have nothing to do but to feel and apply these sentiments to the French Government, and all will be right.

I am deeply sensible, Gentlemen, that some serious and well disposed persons among us have reviewed the affairs of France with too little horror, if not with approbation, from an opinion they are so many links in the great chain of prophecy. We should remember that secret things belong to the Lord. In the mean time we are commanded not only to abstain from evil, but never to do evil, that good may come of it. I need hardly add, that the man who approves of evil is not much better than he who commits it.

It is clearly your duty and mine, and that of every other moral agent, steadily to set our faces, and upon proper occasions, to raise our voices against every species of enormity; leaving it to the God of Heaven to accomplish his purposes in his own way and time.

We have too long (at least many among us) rejoiced at French successes. Their victories over humanity—their overturning establishments that diffused peace and happiness to millions—their carrying fire and sword through unoffending countries—nay, their very murders and massacres have been celebrated in our country. A more shocking spectacle can scarcely be exhibited, than crowds of people assembled to express their joy at the triumphs of lawless power and ambition.

* Lives of the Poets in *Vita Milton*.
† See his Letters on a Peace with the Regicide Directory.

over nations who have done us no injury, nor had given any just cause of war to their cruel invaders.

A mind untroubled with superstition may be permitted to express its fears that such conduct may, ere long, draw down upon us the righteous retribution of Heaven.

Our country has been too long allied to France, it was the connection of unsuspicious youthful virtue with an old bawd; at one period disguised in robes of monarchy; at another in the less fascinating garb of republican dress, but invariably the same.

From a country thus steeped in vice and corruption, surely every benevolent heart, every lover of his country will rejoice that we are at last divorced. That evil communications corrupt good morals, is no less true with respect to individuals than to nations.

The treaty of 1778, laid the foundation of a continual intercourse between the two nations, and drew them into a close, but unnatural union. Their politics, their infidelity, and their immorality, became fashionable, and have spread like an infectious disorder through our land. The French nation, distinguished by enterprise, equally brilliant and wicked, attracted admiration; which has been followed by an imitation of her principles and an approbation of her crimes, and it seemed highly probable, if no event had occurred to put a check to our meretricious fondness, America must ere long have perished in her vile and loathsome embrace.

Let us, however, gentlemen, indulge the animating hope, that the period of our deliverance from this complication of evils is dawning upon us. The 17th of July draws a line, and tears up the foundation of our national connection. Hail, auspicious day! Henceforth the absurd claim of national gratitude will be no longer rung in our ears by ungenerous benefactors. Let the 17th of July be had in everlasting remembrance upon the anniversary of that day, let the voice of joy and gratitude be heard through our land. It is a declaration, I trust, of our independence on France, and the perpetual exemption from the baleful effects of her morals, her religion, and her politics. From calamities infinitely more to be dreaded than those commemorated upon the 4th of July, it is calculated to secure us. The one shielded us only from political dependence and subjection, but the other, we flatter ourselves, will be the means of saving us from religious, moral, and political destruction.

JANUARY 18.

INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

We have received Paris journals to the 12th instant, inclusive.

We are sorry to announce on the authority of the *Redacteur*, of the 23 Nivose, which however we shall continue to hope is unfounded, till we receive some corroboration of the fact, that "a convoy consisting of 16 English vessels, escorted by the King's Fisher fleet of war, and the Dragon a Portuguese-brig, have been totally lost, both convoy and escort, off Oporto."

The *Redacteur* of January 3, nine days older than the preceding, states, that the "King's Fisher" had been lost on the bar of Lisbon." Neither of these mentions the time when the accident should have happened, or any other circumstances than what we have mentioned. These papers contain no intelligence from the island of Malta or Corfu.

RASTATT, 13 NIVOSE, JANUARY 3.

NOTE OF THE FRENCH MINISTERS TO THE DEPUTATION OF THE EMPIRE.

The undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic are required by their Government to make this formal declaration to the Deputation of the Empire, That if the Diet of Rastatt consented to the entry of the Russian troops into the territory of the Empire; or if they did not oppose it in the most effective manner, the march of the Russian troops into the German territories will be considered as a violation of neutrality on the part of the Empire, that the negotiations at Rastatt shall be broken off, and that the French Republic and the Empire shall return to the footing on which they stood previous to the signing of the preliminaries of Leoben, and the conclusion of an armistice.

To this declaration, dictated by the pressure of circumstances, the undersigned with pleasure add the most express assurance of their Government, for the satisfaction and consolation of the Empire, and its sincere desire that an occurrence so unforeseen as that which forms the subject of this note, and which may be attended with such fatal consequences to the tranquillity of Germany, does not destroy the hopes, now almost realized, of a perfect reconciliation, and a perpetual peace between the two nations. No person can mistake the views and motives of the Cabinet of Petersburg. The Deposition of the Empire, especially, are too well acquainted with the affairs of Europe not to see clearly that Russia, after having been at war for six years without taking any share in it, would not now so openly place herself in a state of aggression against France, but with the view of preventing the pacification of the Continent, and with the no less evident design of covering that great usurpation which it has long projected.

The undersigned therefore entertain no doubt, that the Deputation of the Empire will consider the present step of the French Government as a new proof of its pacific sentiments, and an opportunity for the Empire in avoiding the dangers by which they themselves are threatened, to acquire new claims to the friendship of the Republic.

The French Ministers have transmitted to the Austrian Minister a note similar to the above.

BONNIER, JEAN DEBRY, ROBERTJOT.

PARIS, 17 NIVOSE, JAN. 6.

By a dispatch, dated head-quarters at Rome, Dec. 19, General Championnet informs the Directory, that on the 26th, the column of General Lemoine, which was marching against Aquila, had taken possession of that place after forcing the gates by cannon. The force capitulated on the 27th. The garrison were made prisoners of war, forty pieces of cannon, and a great deal of ammunition were the fruits of this important conquest, which opens to the division of Gen. Lemoine an easy entrance into the kingdom of Naples, and will second the operations of the army of Rome, now in full march towards the capital of that kingdom.

20 NIVOSE, JAN. 9.

Account of the insurrection at Canu on the 30th of Vendemiaire, (Oct. 21.)
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all the Europeans who had been established at Cairo before his arrival, as well as the French forming the military administrations, and those attached to the army. Being informed that means were secretly pursuing to excite an insurrection, the General endeavoured to prevent the fatal effects of it, but his exertions were fruitless.

On the morning of the 30th, General Dupuy, the Commandant of Cairo, being informed that the people were assembling around the great mosque, mounted his horse, accompanied by ten or twelve dragoons, went out to disperse them. The Turks in the city said, that the only cause of this commotion was the discontent occasioned by the new imposts.

When General Dupuy arrived at the great mosque, he attempted to disperse the malcontents, who were every moment becoming more numerous, but he found them obstinate. On attempting to repel them by force, he and his effort was assailed by a multitude, by whom he was mortally wounded. Some dragoons were also killed, and the rest conducted the General home to his lodgings, where he died two hours after.

This was the signal of insurrection, and from that moment the Turks proceeded in crowds to the great mosque, in which they shut themselves up, armed with lances, pikes, and muskets. Their plan had been well laid, for they not only assembled there in numbers, but each mosque served them as a fortress in which they shut themselves up, and from which they directed their attack or defence.

The general was soon beat and the troops were on foot. The news of Dupuy's death inspired the soldiery with an ardent desire of revenge—every body flew to arms, and every Frenchman joined some corps or other.

The Commander in Chief ordered a battalion to march towards the great mosque, where the Turks were assembled to the number of 8 or 10,000. They were summoned to surrender, but they obstinately refused. The citadel then fired on the city, and principally on the mosques, where several bombs fell, spreading terror and consternation.

Several battalions were dispersed through the city with orders to advance against the other mosques where the people had assembled. These were attacked at the same time, and repulsed in the like manner. When obliged to shut themselves up in their mosques, they became formidable but too late of their imprudence. The French burst open the gates and made a horrible slaughter.

Though defeated, however, they were not discouraged, and the place of the dead was supplied by new victims of temerity. The day was bloody, but the following was still more so; every person found armed with a stick or flake was destroyed. The Turks, on their part, had assassinated several Frenchmen whom they found alone in the streets; they were animated with the hopes of plunder, which induced them to enter the houses inhabited by the French. That of Gen. Caffarelli was entirely plundered, and his guards and servants were killed.

On the 2d of Brumaire (October 23.) there were still some remains of the commotion of the preceding day, but in the evening calmness prevailed, and tranquillity began to be restored. The loss of the Turks is estimated at five or six thousand, and that of the French at 100 men killed and several wounded, chiefly by the large stones which the inhabitants threw from the tops of their houses.

In this affair the Greeks domiciliated at Cairo, gave the greatest proofs of courage, and of their attachment to the French. One of them, named Barthelemy, particularly distinguished himself, and received from the Commander in Chief every mark of distinction.

They did not confine themselves merely to the defending of our cause, but gave information against those, who having taken up arms, afterwards made their escape. They took a great number of prisoners, and those found guilty were not suffered to live.

Some bodies of the insurgents proceeded under arms from the city, hoping to escape by a precipitate flight; but they were doubly unfortunate. They were plundered by the Arabs of the desert, who are enemies to all those who are strangers to their tribe, and they were vigorously pursued by General Danour, at the head of the cavalry.

There is every reason to presume, that the Chiefs of the Mahometan religion were, in concert with the Mamelucks, the instigators of this insurrection. They were convicted of it by unequivocal proofs, and some of them were secured. During the search which was made, several Mamelucks were found concealed in the houses of the Turks; others had disguised themselves by assuming a female dress; but all those who were discovered by the united vigilance of the French and the Greeks, were arrested and punished, in consequence of a decree of the Commander in Chief, issued some time before.—*Redacteur.*

We hear from Hamburg, that the Senate assembled on the end of December, in an extraordinary meeting, in consequence of the arrival of a courier from Paris. The French Member, Marragow, transmitted to them a note, demanding the immediate liberation of Napper Tandy, Blackwell, and other Irish officers in the service of France; declaring that, in case of refusal, he would be obliged to quit the place. The Senate, it is said, again endeavoured to temporize, and Citizen Marragow was preparing for his departure.

22D NIVOSE, JAN. 11.

The report of the march of our troops across Tuscany, to drive the English from Leghorn, still gains ground, though we have no certain intelligence on that head.

23D NIVOSE, JAN. 12.

There has been a general action in Belgium, against some scattered bodies of rebels, who still infest the departments of that country.

ARMY OF ITALY.
CHAMPIONNET, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, TO THE ARMY.
Head-quarters at Rome, 27 Primaire, Dec. 17.
ORDER OF THE DAY.

Comrades—While you were beating the Neapolitans, the army of Italy was employed in dethroning the King of Sardinia. The King of Naples must also fall from his throne. To-morrow we advance. In all the battles in which you have engaged the enemy, you have always been victorious. Six days march farther, and Naples shall be conquered. The Commander in Chief orders that every person employed in the army, who is subject to the requisition of conscription, shall immediately cease to act, and shall be incorporated with a denigrade or regiment of cavalry. The General, the Commissary Ordonnateur, shall take care that this be put in execution.

TRARCI, 3 NIVOSE, DEC. 23.

Gen. Kellerman, who was sent by the Commander in Chief against Viterbo, to punish those who had been guilty of cruelties to the French sick who were there,

found the walls of that city covered by revolters, and planted with cannon.—They refused to surrender to his first summons.—General Championnet's address to them, was, "Viterbo must open its gates, or Viterbo shall be nothing but a heap of ashes." It is believed that the town has braved this terrible menace.

Championnet, in spite of the detention of his forces at Viterbo, continues to pursue the rapid course of his success. He has driven the Neapolitans from all the positions where they had entrenched themselves to recover from their disasters. Terracina has submitted and received the laws of the Great Nation, and the Republican flags floating on the banks of the Stagliano, strike terror as far as Naples, from which they may be defied.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.
SITTING OF JAN. 11.

GUYOMARD spoke on the order of the day.—"It is now (said he) a decade since the folks who keep the old style were wishing one another a happy new year—and on the same day the Directory announced to us that the wishes of Republicans were accomplished in the capture of Rome. Six days after this the admirers of ancient customs, in order to console themselves for this melancholy intelligence, celebrated twelfth day—but there are among the crowned heads, some who shall no longer draw King for the cake. Already has the King of Sardinia disappeared from Piedmont. He had for a long time been supported on his throne by the French Government, who were the faithful observers of treaties: but he has received the reward of his perfidy, and the King of Naples shall do the same. Then will liberty triumph. Some Kings have, like them, declared against the people who had proclaimed the maxims of liberty, but they have only furnished some important pages in the history of our victories. Our troops were among them, and to the light of reason they joined the flames of their cannon. The Republic was victorious. These Kings may take warning in the fate of the last King of the French. I require that the anniversary of the death of that King be kept, and that the President of the Council do pronounce an appropriate discourse."

Before the commencement of hostilities, the King of Naples published the following manifesto:

San Germano, Nov. 22, 1798.

Dear, faithful, and beloved subjects.—After having, for almost 40 years, exerted every effort to render you happy, and to succour you in all the calamities which it has pleased God to send you, I am now about to leave my beloved country, for the sole purpose of defending our holy religion, almost overthrown, to reanimate the divine worship, and to secure to your children the enjoyment of the blessings which the Lord has given you. If I had been sure of attaining that object by any other sacrifice, believe me, I should not have hesitated a moment to prefer that alternative; but what hopes could be entertained of success after the many fatal examples with which you are well acquainted! I set out therefore at the head of the brave defenders of their country, full of confidence in the Lord of Hosts, who will guide our steps, and protect our operations. I go to brave all danger with the greatest cheerfulness, because I do it for my fellow citizens, for my brothers, for my children, for such I have ever considered you. Be always faithful to God, and to her whom I leave in my stead to conduct the Government of these states, my dear and well beloved consort. I recommend to you then your tender mother, I recommend to you my children, who are not more mine than they are yours. At all events remember that you are Neapolitans, that those are brave who are willing to exert their courage, and that it is better to die gloriously for God and our country, than to live shamefully oppressed!—Meanwhile, may God bestow upon all the blessings and the happiness which is the wish of him, who is, and while he lives shall be, your most affectionate father and sovereign.

FERDINAND.

THE AMBASCADER.

In addition to the particulars we have already inserted relative to the capture of this frigate, we find the following accounts in the French Papers:

Extract of an official letter from Rochefort, addressed to the Minister of Marine.—"The corvette, the Bayonnaise, mounting 20 eight pounders, commanded by Citizen Richer, Lieutenant des Vaisseaux, of the Republic, on her return from Cayenne, and at the distance of only 25 or 30 leagues from the coast of France, was attacked on 24 Primaire, December 14, by the Ambuscade English frigate of 40 guns, viz. 26 sixteens on the main deck, 8 eight pounders on the quarter deck and forecabin, and 6 thirty-six pound carronades. The action continued three hours without being decisive, when the enemy's frigate ceasing her fire for a moment, made sail, in order to shoot at the Bayonnaise, whom the engaged anew within pistol shot. The contest then became terrible. The position of the French corvette, to the windward of the enemy, determined Citizen Richer to attempt boarding her.

He had already ordered the necessary preparations to be made, when the crew all in one voice called for this manoeuvre—"I have a sufficient reliance on your courage and your attachment to the country," said Citizen Richer, "to induce me to yield to your wishes." This bold project was immediately executed. In the shock which the two vessels received in meeting, the mizen-mast of the corvette fell upon the quarter deck of the frigate, which presented a kind of bridge, along which our seamen precipitated themselves on board of the enemy. The English at first, driven from the quarter-deck, made a stand upon the forecabin and gangways, but in less than half an hour they were also driven from thence, and compelled to surrender. The Bayonnaise lost all her masts in this engagement, and was rendered quite unmanageable, but her crew went on board of the Ambuscade, and the captured frigate towed her vanquisher into the port of Rochefort. Citizen Richer has his arm fractured, and it is feared that it must be amputated."

An American who left Paris not above five or six days ago, arrived in town on Tuesday last.—He states that the Executive Directory had issued an order for the imprisonment of all Americans in the territories of the French Republic.

A message from the Directory had been delivered to the Councils, acquainting them with the very disordered and deplorable state of the finances, and desiring them to take that subject into their consideration as a matter of the greatest and most immediate urgency.

This last part of the information of the American is corroborated by accounts which had been previously received by persons in this country.

Mr Angerstein, the banker, has purchased the celebrated picture in the Orleans gallery collection, of the Insurrection of Lazarus, for 3,500 guineas!

YARMOUTH.—Jan. 16.

The Court Martial on board the Monmouth, on Captain Halkett, finished this day. Captain Halkett is honourably acquitted, but the pilot is broke, and rendered incapable of ever serving his Majesty.

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST, Jan. 18.

The Vengeance privateer, of 16 guns and 70 men, from Bourdeaux; and L'Air schooner packet, from Brest to St Domingo, are captured by the Clyde frigate, and brought into Plymouth.

The John, Watson, from Virginia to London, is captured by La Vengeance privateer, of Bourdeaux.

The Hiram, Whitney, from America to Liverpool; and the Providence, from Newfoundland to Poole, have been taken, retaken, and arrived at Plymouth.

The Marquis, Topping, from Liverpool to Africa; the Union, Thompson, from Lancaster to Tortola; the Countess of Mexbro, Christie, from London to Berberie, are captured by Le Mouche corvette, of 16 guns and 200 men, near the Canary Islands; the Harlequin is given up to Captain Thomson, and arrived at Lancaster, with the crews of the three vessels.

The Triton, Tracy, from Newfoundland to Bristol, has been deserted at sea; crew and part of the cargo saved.

The Mercury frigate from Newfoundland; and the Beaulieu frigate from off Muldena, are arrived at Portsmouth.

DIED.

The 9th inst. at Yarmouth, the Lady of Admiral Dickson, Commander in Chief of the North Sea Fleet.

—STOCKS—

RANK STOCK	138 1/2	INDIA STOCK	16 1/2
3 per cent. do.	52 1/2	Long Ann.	15 1/2
4 per cent. do.	67 1/2	Short Ann.	16 1/2
5 per cent. do.	80 1/2	Consolidated	2

This day, (Jan. 18.) at twelve o'clock,
3 per cent. do. 52 1/2

Caledonian Mercury.
EDINBURGH—JANUARY 21.

On Friday at mid-day a report was current in London, that the Russian Ambassador, Count Wozonow, had received dispatches by the way of the Hague, giving an account of the entry of a Russian army, consisting of 40,000 men, into Germany, in four divisions, commanded by General ROSEBERG, Lieutenant-Generals LEVOW and SWELKOWSKI, and Major-Generals KODSCHIN and SERIKOWSKI. Two divisions of this army were in motion towards Swabia, and the other two through the circle of Austria, late in December.

The dispatches are also said to relate to preparations making for embarkation of another strong body of troops, at the ports of the Baltic, so soon as the weather breaks: And we are farther informed, that English Commissioners will be appointed to attend the operations of the Russian army on the Continent. We hope to be able to give further particulars on this interesting subject in our next.

It was also reported, that on Thursday night Government received dispatches from the Continent, by an extraordinary conveyance, of an extremely interesting nature. It states, that in consequence of the note of the French Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt, of the 2d of this month, the Courts of Vienna and Berlin had declared war against the French Republic; and that the renewal of hostilities on the part of the Austrians, Prussians, and Russians, against the French Republic, was to have commenced on the 14th instant.

The intelligence contained in the Paris Journals is itself extremely important, particularly that from Rastadt, as will be seen by referring to the article.

It appears that the Russian armies have at length approached so near as to have given great uneasiness to the French Minister, who has declared by a note to the Deputation of the Empire, that permitting them to advance farther should be considered as a declaration of war.—This note has been submitted to the Emperor and the Diet of Rastadt.—The *Surveillant* says, "It appears certain that the Emperor will make war."

It will also be seen by other quotations which we have given, that reports prevail at Paris, of the Imperial armies being already in motion on the side of Italy and Switzerland; meanwhile the French are said to make great progress in Italy; one paper even states, that Chabert, Representative of the people, has received a letter from Debelle, General of division, dated headquarters at Reggio, 10th Nivose, December 30, which contains the following passages: "Championnet is at the gates of Naples: the King has fled, and goes to seek an asylum at London; the King of Sardinia has retired to a convent. We are about to take possession of Leghorn, which was occupied by the Neapolitans."

This, however, has no official sanction, though the journals of the 12th inform us, that accounts had, on the preceding day been received from Italy, the contents of which had not transpired.

The *Redacteur* has at length vouchsafed to take notice of the insurrection at Cairo; this, notwithstanding the art with which the story respecting it is told, must have been most formidable. It is evident that the hatred of the Turks and Arabs is deeply rooted. There are no accounts from Cairo of a subsequent date to those of the insurrection.

The rumour of the total loss of a British Convoy off the coast of Portugal, we hope will prove unfounded.—See *Extracts*.

On Monday the 14th, was married at Bargany, the Honourable HUGH LINDSAY, son of the late Earl of Balcarra, to Miss J. GORDON, daughter of the late Honourable Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville.

Mr LAUDER of Whitlaid died at Britton on Sunday the 6th inst.

Friday twelve mails from Hamburg passed through York, in two post chaises for London. Six of them were landed at Robin Hood's Bay, and six at Shields. The former went from York at noon, the latter at night.

Saturday night, and all Sunday, we had a very violent gale of wind from the S.W. which increased almost to a hurricane. It was very unsafe to walk the streets, as vast quantities of tiles, brick bats, &c. were blown from the house tops.—We fear the accounts from sea will be melancholy. It is however some consolation to reflect that the moon thine clear in the night time, which, to ships on a coast, is of very essential service during a storm.

Saturday night produced additional novelty at the Royal Circus, a Mr ROBINSON, whose performances under the title of the Antipodean Whirligig, excited much admiration. He whirled round on his head unassisted by any other support, with a most incredible velocity. After his entire exhibition a new pantomime made its appearance, formed on the tale of Niobe (from Ovid's *Metamorphosis*). It is a most pleasing and lively performance.—The scenery and machinery do great credit to the different artists employed, which the unequivocal approbation of the audience fully testified.

On the 7th current the wreck of a vessel appeared off the bay of Lagan, in the island of Illa, all under water and discharging some tarry cotton, pearls and shaves. A considerable part of these goods have been landed. Nothing had appeared to identify the property. A parcel of New York newspapers have been found. The hull has gone to pieces, and been cast on shore, excepting the bow and the fore den, which remain sunk in the sand, with her anchors and cables. The pearl-shells barrels have branded on their ends, "CORNELIUS VILLE, New York. J. RICHARD, G. A. LANSING, Sheenaday." The tar barrels are also marked. Some of the seamen's bodies have been found; upon the arm of one of them is tattooed or pricked W. B. 1782, C. T. C.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

This day is fixed for the trial of JAMES STEWART, late letter carrier in the General Post Office, Edinburgh, accused at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate of abstracting a letter containing five bank notes of 200 each; which was put into the Post office at Orange-mouth, on the 14th day of December last, and forwarded to Edinburgh, addressed to a mercantile company at Leith. The indictment further states, that the prisoner exchanged one of these notes in the shop of a haberdasher in Edinburgh, upon the same day or soon after; and that he also exchanged another of the notes in the shop of a grocer in Edinburgh, upon the 15th of December.

The indictment is laid upon an act passed in the 7th year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for amending certain laws relating to the revenue of the Post office, &c. &c." and concludes thus: "Such offender as offenders being thereof convicted, shall suffer death as a felon without benefit of clergy."

The result of this trial in our next.

COLONEL LEITH'S REGIMENT.

We learn from Ireland, that the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private soldiers of the Princess of Wales's, or Aberdeenshire Highland Fencible Regiment, on parade, the 25th December, unanimously offered their services in any part of the world, unsolicited on the part of the officers. The offer was received by the officers with enthusiasm, and has been laid before Lord Cornwallis and the Duke of York, for the information of the King.

We have peculiar pleasure in relating the spirit and patriotism of our countrymen.—We mention, to the honour of the Aberdeenshire fencible regiment, that an offer to serve in any part of the world was made by them, as far back as 1795, and very flatteringly received by his Majesty.

DUBLIN.—Jan. 16.

We are concerned to state, that a spirit of outrage has broken out in the west of the county of Clare, which will require the strong arm of justice to put down.—On Wednesday night a large party of insurgents armed with fire-arms, pikes, &c. attacked the house of ANDREW LYLACH, near Ennismymon, where they met an unexpected resistance, and in defending which, we are sorry to hear that EDWARD DALTON, Esq. of Newfield, received a gun-shot wound in the arm.

On Thursday night, above 300 defenders armed as above, went to the house of E. W. Barton, of Cullen, who unfortunately happened not to have any assistance within; after firing several shots therein and breaking into a window, they obtained from him three muskets and a sword, when they went off, first cutting down and taking with them, an elegant plantation of young trees, for the purpose of making pike-handles; they also broke open and destroyed the church of Ennismymon.

Some later disturbances, and we must suppose of rather a more serious complexion, are said to have taken place since the preceding accounts. There is ground to suppose this case, from the circumstance of a council being held at the Castle yesterday, at which it was resolved, on the representation of nineteen of the Justices of the Peace, that the county was in a state of disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so. In consequence, a proclamation was ordered to be issued on the subject.

The approbation of so great an assemblage of fashion and elegance with which the performances at the Theatre Royal were honoured on Saturday last, must be very gratifying to the Manager, who, in point of decoration, has exceeded every thing that could have been expected. The Theatre is new painted, the Boxes and Pit entirely new furnished, and the whole executed with great taste and elegance. The *STRANGER* is the most interesting Comedy that has been produced for many years, and it is got up with great judgment and liberality. The Dressers are entirely new; and the opening scene of the Porter's Lodge, backed by the lawn and pleasure grounds, and the splendid mansion of the Count, produce a happy scenic effect. The Performers throughout acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the audience, which was testified by the truest applause—a kind of overflow of kindness. There are no faces truer than those that are so washed.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND PUBLIC.

J. BAYLY begs leave again to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he positively Opens the GEORGE'S SQUARE ASSEMBLY ROOMS on FRIDAY first, the 25th instant, (and not the 26th, as erroneously stated in the last advertisement,) upon the same footing as in the newspapers 27th December last, viz. SUPPER BALLS once a fortnight. Gentlemen's Tickets 10s. 6d. Ladies 5s.

Bayly's Tavern, Jan. 21, 1799.

NEW TEAS.

SHEPPARD, South Bridge Street, has now received the TEAS he bought at last Sale when in London. He took the greatest care to buy those only that are powerful, strong, and of the highest flavour, and that draw well. To be sold at the following prices, for ready money only.

Congou Leaf 3s. to 3s. 6d.	Fine Congou 4s. to 4s. 6d. to 5s.
Fine Souchong 5s. to 5s. 6d.	Superior 6s.
Very superior Pekoe Souchong 7s.	unexceptionably good.
Fine Bloom Tea 5s.	Superior Bloom or Hyson Skin 6s.
Fine Hyson Green 7s.	Superior 8s. to very Superior 9s.
Superfine Cochinal Gunpowder Tea, not yet arrived.	12s.
Beautiful painted Pots of Hyson and Pekoe, from 10s. to 12s.	each.

Just arrived from Joseph Storr Fry, Bristol.

Patent CHOCOLATE and COCOA, COCOA NUTS and SHELLS, with Roasted and Raw COFFEE, with best CASIA CINNAMON 4s. 6d. with fresh SPICERIES and GROCERIES of all kinds, at the lowest prices for ready money.

A FARM IN ANGUS-SHIRE.

To be LET, for the space of Nineteen Years.

THE FARM of COLDCOATS, consisting of about 90 acres. The turnpike road from Arbroath to Montrose runs along the east boundary of this farm, which is about four miles distant from the former place, and seven from the latter.

Andrew Taylor, griever at Gilchorn, will show the farm, and for particulars apply to John Rait, Esq. at Annistoun.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

The Old Shipping Company's Steamer, BERTWICK MERCHANT, Captain WHITE—

LONDON PACKET, Captain RAMSAY.

Will take in goods, the former till Wednesday, three o'clock; and the latter till Friday, at five o'clock afternoon, when they will sail.

WILLIAM GRINLY, Agent.

At 8 Shipping Co's Office, Leith, 7 January 19, 1799.

To Messrs. HOWARD AND EVANS,
Gentlemen,
Sunderland, July 4, 1879.
An instance of the extraordinary virtues of Dr. Waite's celebrated Worm Medicine, in the form of Gingerbread Nuts, being voluntarily communicated to me, I think it highly expedient to acquaint you, that it may universally be made known, for the benefit of other individuals suffering under similar complaints. A young woman, residing in this town, who had been confined to her bed for the last five years, by a disorder in her stomach, attended with a continual sickness, having tried every medical assistance in vain, and despairing of her recovery, hearing of the above fully celebrated Medicine, requested a friend to purchase a packet at my shop, which she took according to the printed directions, and derived considerable relief from it; by persevering in taking another, she is, to the surprise of all her acquaintances, relieved from every complaint, and enabled to pursue her former employment. Several respectable people, her neighbours, have also spoken of it with astonishment, as they had often seen her in her former deplorable state of health.

I am, Gentlemen, Your humble servant,
BENJAMIN BRAY,
Chemist and Druggist,
at his Patent Medicine
Warehouse High Street.

P.S. Not wishing her name to be made public, upon application to me, every reference will be given.
DR. WAITE'S
CELEBRATED WORM MEDICINE,
IN THE FORM OF GINGERBREAD NUTS,
Are prepared by Messrs. HOWARD AND EVANS, No. 42, Long Lane, West Smithfield, London. To be had in packets, at 74d. and 1s. 1d. with printed directions, at
J. BAXTER, ITALIAN WARE-HOUSE,
South Bridge, Edinburgh.

Sold also by the following Venders:
McDonald, Glasgow
Whitlaw, Glasgow
Anderson, Aberdeen
Chalmers & Co. Printers,
Aberdeen
Swapp, & Co. Dundee
Allan, Dundee
Anderson, Stirling
Wright, Stirling
Morrison & Son, Perth
McIntosh & Co. Inverness
McPherson, Inverness
Wilson, Ayr
Barry, Paisley
Palmer, Kelso
Ballyntine & Son, Kelso
Wilsons, Kilmarnock
Fotheringham, Dunfermline
Arbuthnot, Peterhead
Dempster, Cupar Fife
Craigie, Montrose
Phorson, Berwick
Blyth, Leven

THE ONLY GENUINE PECTORAL BALM OF HONEY, INVENTED BY SIR JOHN HILL, M.D.
Now faithfully prepared from the MS. Recipes in the possession of the Hon. Lady Hill, and sold wholesale and retail only, by B. SHAW, 74, High Street, Borough, London, (burnt out of 38, Strand) at 3d. per Bottle, or Bottles containing eight small ones at a Guinea each. None genuine unless signed H. HILL and B. SHAW.

THE LINNAEUS OF BRITAIN recommends this Excellent Preparation, as the most salutary and effectual remedy for all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, Congested Plethora, Asthma, in the Fluids and Obstructions in the Glands, are gently and safely discharged by easy expectation; Wheezings and Unpleasantness in Breathing are speedily removed by a few doses. It takes off the Irritation, opens the Thoracic Ducts, and heals the Soreness of the Breast and Lungs. Thirty years experience has confirmed the recommendation, in the immediate relief and gradual cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AND CONSUMPTIONS. It is the greatest preserver of the Lungs ever discovered, and contains all the healing, softening, and soothing qualities of that fabulous extract of flowers called Honey; and the richest balsams of the Eastern World. It is as restorative as Almonds Milk, and never disagrees with the Stomach. A Common Cold yields to its benign influence in a few hours; and, when referred to before the complaint is far advanced, all danger of Consumption is certainly prevented.

CAUTION.—As the severest human laws are unequal to the prevention of fraud, by coining and forgery, to the value of this Medicine have induced false and avaricious men to vend counterfeit preparations of it—preparations not merely devoid of all efficacy, but also containing a large portion of that deleterious drug, Opium. And it is not long since the wife of the Rev. Robert Fowler, of Peterborough, had nearly fallen a sacrifice to a spurious Balm of Honey, sold by a chymist and druggist in London, under the specious name of Improved Balm of Honey. It is necessary, therefore, to repeat, that the genuine are signed on the label, H. HILL, and the direction signed B. SHAW—without which it is a counterfeited.
Sold in retail by Mr R. SCOTT, South Bridge, Edinburgh; A. McDonald, Glasgow; and one Vender in every town.

HOUSE IN ST ANDREW'S SQUARE TO BE SOLD.
To be sold and entered to at Whitsunday next.
THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE, No. 2, St Andrew's Square, south side. The House consists of four floors, including the sunk one, having four rooms on a floor. The sunk floor is laid out to great advantage. The dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chambers are large, elegant and comfortable. Many of the bed-chambers have large well-lighted closets.

In the back court are coach-house, stable, with stalls for six horses, hay loft, laundry, and other offices. In the front area are two cellars, cistern, pump-well, &c. The stairs are remarkable easy, the situation of the House central and convenient. A house more eligible in every respect for the accommodation of a large and genteel family, is seldom to be met with.

To be seen on Wednesdays and Saturdays from one to three o'clock.
For particulars apply to JAMES FARQUHAR GORDON, W. S. No. 56, Prince's Street, in whose hands are the title deeds.

MID-LOTHIAN.
LANDS, MILLS, PRINTING-FIELD, &c.
By Adjournment.

To be sold by public voluntary roup, on the 13th day of February, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at two o'clock afternoon.

ALL and Whole the MANSION-HOUSE OF GORGIE MILL, Offices, Garden, Pleasure Ground, and Inclosures, consisting in whole of 22 English acres, or thereby, with the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vicarage of the said Lands; as also, the FLOUR and BARLEY MILLS, and whole Houses upon the premises; all lying in the parish of St Cuthbert's, and shire of Edinburgh.

The premises are distant from Edinburgh less than two miles on the great road to Glasgow by Calder. The lands are in general of a superior quality, and laid out to great advantage.

The Mills have lately been completely rebuilt in the most spacious substantial manner, and the machinery constructed and executed upon the most improved principles. By judges they are reckoned very superior mills, which, joined to the great command of water, being a fall of above nine feet, give them a great advantage over most of the mills near Edinburgh.

Part of the Lands has been employed as an old established Printfield, for which, from its situation, command of water, and number of suitable houses already built, it is extremely well adapted.

For further particulars application may be made to John More, accountant in Edinburgh, or James Hay, W. S. in whose hands the title-deeds are for the inspection of intending purchasers.

HOUSES FOR SALE.
To be sold by auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d day of January 1879, at two o'clock afternoon.

THAT LODGING sometime possessed by the late Mr. Hume Rigg of Morton, and at present by Mr. Moir, accountant, entering from Gosford's Close, Lawn Market, and having access also by a back entry from the Cowgate through a small plot of ground in front of the house.

The house is large and commodious, consisting of nine fire-rooms besides kitchen, closets, servant's apartments, cellars, and out-houses, with a water-pipe; the drawing and dining-rooms are on a flat, the one being 27 feet by 19, the other 25 1/2 by 16 1/2.

II.—THE TENEMENT OF HOUSES in Christie's Court to the south of, and adjoining to, the plot of ground belonging to the lodging above mentioned. This tenement, which will be sold either separately or along with the above lodging, is presently possessed by several tenants, and rented at L. 12: 11: 8.

III.—The Third FLOTT or STOREY of Forghie's Land, entering by the Scale Stair in the Anchor Close, on the south side of the High Street fronting the Cross, presently possessed by Mrs. Davies, and rented at L. 14: 14.

Lots 1st and 3d are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office on the old plan, and the premiums paid up. The yearly dividends payable for both being 41. 8s. 10d. of which 31. 6s. 8d. is for the first lot, and 10. 2s. 2d. for the third lot.

The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen by applying to James Thomson, W. S. North Castle Street.

PATENT BLEACHING AND CLEARING LIQUOR,
FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES.

THIS Proprietors of the Patent for preparing Bleaching Liquor, without alkali or alkali salts, have lately, before an extensive and rapidly increasing use of their invention among Bleachers, introduced this Liquor into private families, for the purpose of restoring and preserving the Whiteness of Cotton and Linen Fabrics in daily use.

Experience has already, with those who have tried it, fully established the character of this Liquor; nor do the Proprietors imagine that any thing more than a fair trial of its power is wanting, to render its use almost universal.

LINEN and COTTON FABRICS, used for dress or other purposes, are always losing their original whiteness, and must, in order to regain it, be frequently exposed to bleach in the open air. The difficulty of obtaining this mode of bleaching, in great towns, at all seasons, and the impossibility of using it, even in the country in winter, render the PATENT BLEACHING LIQUOR a highly valuable discovery. A single immersion for a few hours in this liquor, mixed with a proper quantity of water, restores Linen and Cottons of every kind to their Original Whiteness, and without the least injury to the fabric of the goods. When "Faded" Dyed Colours of any part of the fabric, they are not only preserved but rendered brighter, by the operation. Fine Mullins and Laces, so liable to be injured in the common process of washing, and bleaching by exposure, are, by the use of this liquor, restored to their original elegance and beauty, without risk or injury.

The Proprietors having appointed Mr. JOHN CROMBIE, Merchant Street, their Wholesale Agent for Edinburgh and neighbouring counties, they beg leave to inform Bleachers, Paper makers, and other Manufacturers, that they will be supplied by him on the same terms as at the Work at Glasgow. It is also sold by him in retail, and by Mr. MONCRIEFF, at his shop, No. 17, North Bridge Street, and No. 33, Prince's Street; and by Mrs. MONRO, 3d floor above the Town Church, fourth side of the High Street.

Price 9d. per quart bottle, with directions for using it.

SALE OF HOUSE IN YORK PLACE.

To be sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 31st day of January 1879, at two o'clock afternoon.

THAT ELEGANT HOUSE, built upon Lot No. 8, fronting the south, and nearly opposite to St George's Chapel. It contains 17 excellent Fire Rooms, besides a very good Kitchen and an outside Scullery, with a great variety of other apartments, fit for the accommodation of any family. The Drawing Room is 30 1/2 feet by 20, and the Dining Room is 25 feet by 20. There is a complete double Sunk Storey, which contains Washing-house, Laundry &c.

There is also an Outside Stair, which communicates from the parlour floor to the kitchen and back-ground, and which contains a well-arranged Larder to the north, besides many other conveniences. The back-ground is of the usual dimensions. The situation of the premises is most desirable, having an easy communication with the New and Old Town, and an extensive and delightful view of the sea.

The House is built entirely with Craigleith stone, which is reckoned preferable to any other, and the whole is finished in the most substantial manner, with the finest wood and best materials that could possibly be selected; and every attention to comfort and convenience has been bestowed on the construction of the premises.

The house may be seen every day; and for further particulars, application may be made to James Walker, W. S. George Street—Mr. Laing Architect, St James's Square, or to Mr. Walker, No. 21 Queen Street, to either of whom any person desirous to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of sale may apply.

SHOPS, &c. IN PRINCE'S STREET.

TENEMENT OF LAND IN TODRICK WYND.

To be sold, and entered to Whitsunday next.
To be sold by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Monday the 28th day of January current, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE Following SHOPS, &c. under the MUSEUM No. 16, Prince's Street, in such Lots as intending purchasers may suggest:

- I.—SHOP and HOUSE under it, possessed by Messrs. Coldstream and Carstairs, grocers, at a rent of L. 60
 - II.—SHOP possessed by Mr. Dallaway, jeweller, at a rent of 40
 - III.—SHOP possessed by Mr. Howe as a carron warehouse, at a rent of 30
 - IV.—HOUSE entering by the sunk area, possessed by Mr. Wood, shoemaker, at a rent of 32
- L. 142 0 0

AND ALSO,
That Large TENEMENT OF LAND, consisting of Five Stories, on the south side of the High Street of Edinburgh, in TODRICK'S WYND, with the Work-shop adjoining thereto, as all substantially rebuilt by the late Alex. Weir, painter, and as at present possessed by various tenants, at rents amounting to L. 60 18s.

For further particulars, enquiry may be made at Mr. Inglis, W. S. No. 59 Prince's Street.

COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, AND PARK, NEAR EDINBURGH, FOR SALE.

To be sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse on Thursday the 31st day of January current, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE HOUSE OF TRINITY PARK, consisting of six fire-rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellars, and other conveniences, with the garden, small orchard, and park in front of the house, extending in whole to nearly three English acres, presently occupied by Mr. Alexander Fraser, lying near to Trinity Mains, at the head of the road leading from Canonmills to the Queen's Ferry Road. The house, which commands a pleasant and extensive view, was built within these few years; and the garden is well laid out and stocked with the best kinds of fruit-trees, &c. all in a thriving condition. The premises are within a mile and a half of the City of Edinburgh, by Canonmills Road, and within a few minutes walk of the sea-side.

If more agreeable to purchasers, the House, Garden, and small Orchard will be sold by themselves, with a servitude over the park, that no buildings shall be erected thereon, to obstruct the view of the house.

David Mathieson, gardener in the neighbourhood, will show the grounds; and William White, writer, No. 1, East Register Street, Edinburgh, will give whatever other information may be wanted, and treat with any person who may wish to purchase by private bargain.

LANDS IN FIFE.

To be sold by Private Bargain,
THE LANDS OF EDENBANK, in the parish of Leuchars, consisting of about 84 acres Scotch measure.

They are beautifully situated, on the north banks of the river Eden, three miles east from Cupar, the county town. There is an excellent steading of houses on the lands, and the present rent is 120l.; but upon the expiry of the current leases, which will happen in a few years, more than double rent will be got for them.

Apply to the proprietor at Balas, by Cupar; or to Andrew Christie, writer in Cupar, in whose hands are a plan and measurement of the farm.

Mr. Edie, the tenant, will show the lands.

SALE OF LANDS IN INVERNESS-SHIRE.

To be sold by public roup, on Wednesday the 3d day of July 1879, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS OF WATERSTEIN, RAMSAIL, and others, after mentioned, lying in the parish of Durinish, and Island of Sky, in the following lots, or in such other lots as may be then agreed upon.

- Lot I. Ramsail, Waterstein, Millavag and Boradale.
- Lot II. Glendale, Ushnist, Galtrigill, and Boraig.
- Lot III. Colibost, Skindine, Uginas, without the Change House, Osdale and Kinloch.

These lands are all held of the Crown, and a purchaser of any of the above lots may, if he inclines, at a reasonable rate, have as much more superiority as will make up a Freehold Qualification.

The whole of these lands, which are of very great extent, are extremely low rented at present, and a very considerable increase of rent may with certainty be looked for. The lands chiefly lie on the sea coast, have excellent harbours, and are well situated for the cod, ling, and herring fishery.

Persons requiring further information, or who may wish to treat by private bargain before the day of sale, may apply to Hector Macdonald Buchanan, W. S. with whom the title deeds and articles of roup may be seen. Those wishing to see the lands may apply to Mr. Robertson, the factor, at Dunvegan.

BY ADJOURNMENT, & UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO BE SOLD.
And entered to immediately or at Whitsunday next, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th day of February 1879, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon.

THE FARM OF CLINKMILN, with the Teinds. Parsonage, and Vicarage thereof, situated within a mile of the town of Cupar, in the county of Fife—to be held of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty. It consists in whole of upwards of 80 English acres. It is all substantially inclosed, and divided into eight fields, principally with stone and lime walls, in good repair, and each of them is well watered. It is presently in excellent order.

There is a Steading of Houses on it, sufficient for the accommodation of a tenant, and the lot on a lease current till the term of Martinmas 1815, (for 1941. 4s. 3d. Sterling of money rent, with 12 hens or ducks, the tenant being likewise bound to drive nine cart loads of coals, carriage free yearly, or in the proprietors option to pay one shilling sterling for each hen or duck, and five shillings sterling for each cart load of coals.) the tenant has granted an obligation to renounce the possession of it, at any period during the lease, when required so to do by the proprietor, of which a purchaser will have it in his power to avail himself, if he judges it proper.

There is a good whinstone Quarry on these lands, and a command of water sufficient for carrying on the business of a distiller, or other work requiring such accommodation, which, from their local situation, might be advantageously done.

As also, the PROPERTY in CUPAR MUIR, which belongs to Mr. Robertson of Balgavrie, lying about a mile west from Cupar—likewise to be held of a subject superior. It consists of between 40 and 50 acres; about 16 of them have been lately trenched, dugged, limed, and laid down properly in grass. The rest of them is occupied by a remarkable fine thriving wood, about thirty years old.

There has been built and finished substantially, within these three years, a Dwelling-house, Stable, and Byre on this property. There is a Freestone Quarry on it, which has never been wrought, and it forms a square, affords an elegant situation for a Gentleman of taste to build on, and is enclosed by a ditch, a thriving hedge, and a strong railing.

Further particulars may be learned by applying to Edward Bruce, clerk to the signet; and the premises will be shown by D. Birrell, tenant in Balgavrie.

SALE OF LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

ESTATE OF BRUXIE.
To be sold by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 5th March 1879, betwixt the hours of two and three in the afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATE OF BRUXIE and AUCHINLECK, in the parishes of Old and New Deer, containing, by a survey lately made, about 1512 acres, mostly arable, and very improvable. The present free rent is only 371l. 8s. 8d. of money, 164 bolls of meal, 43 leets of peats, 2 stone of butter, 12 capons, and 102 hens. But most part of the estate is possessed on different leases, many of which will soon drop; and a person of ability and much experience has valued the whole, if out of lease, at 693l. of yearly rent.

On Bruxie there is an exceeding good modern house and offices, with an excellent garden, well stocked with fruit-trees, in full bearing, and surrounded by a thriving belt of planting; besides which there are on the lands about 13 acres of plantations of a considerable age. The Mains consist of about 103 acres, all sufficiently fenced with stone dykes, and subdivided into convenient enclosures, and well watered, mostly rich old grass, out of lease, and may be entered to at Whitsunday next. If agreeable to purchasers, Auchinleck, which contains about 488 acres, may be sold separately.—A considerable part of the price may remain with the purchaser.

For further information application may be made to Mr. William Fraser at Kirkton, by Fraserburgh; or Mr. Peter Farquhar, advocate in Aberdeen; Charles Innes, writer to the signet; or Hugh Bremner, accountant in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, a plan of the estate, and the rentals; and John Lamb, the ground officer at Bruxie, will show the lands.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

To be sold by public voluntary roup within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 23d day of January current, at 2 o'clock afternoon.

THE Following Parts of the LANDS and ESTATE of KINGERLOCH, viz. The Island of CARNA; the Lands of AULTCHONICK, the Lands of KILMALIEU, and the Lands of GLENGALMADEALE.

These lands will be exposed either in one or separate Lots, as shall appear most convenient for intending purchasers. The island of Carna in Locharn is peculiarly well adapted for, and is well known to be one of the best wintering in the Highlands—the shores produce annually a considerable quantity of kelp, which with attention may be greatly increased.—There is on this island an extensive stock of oak, which if preserved properly, would be of considerable value. There is safe anchorage all round the island, so that the produce may with ease and safety be carried to market.

The present rent of this island is 63l. Sterling, but it being now out of lease, a considerable rise of rent may be expected. The other lands, which are let on short leases, are of very great extent, the grass of an excellent quality, and are considered as good sheep pasture as any in the Highlands of Scotland.

The present rent of the whole lands under sale, is 413l. Sterling, but as the leases are not of long duration, and upon a moderate calculation it is supposed the rent of the whole may rise to about 540l. Sterling.

The Lands are to be held feu of the Seller, for payment of a penny Scots.

The progress of the title deeds, which is clear, and the articles of roup may be seen in the hands of Mr. Keay, accountant in Edinburgh; or Mr. Macdonald Buchanan, writer to the signet; who have powers to treat by private bargain, and to whom, or to Mr. Maclean of Kingerloch, the proprietor, by Stornian, intending purchasers may apply for further information.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

HOUSE IN THE NEW TOWN OF EDINBURGH.
By the authority of the Court of Session, there will be exposed to sale by public roup, within the Parliament House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 23d day of January 1879, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

THE Remaining Part of the ESTATE which belonged to the deceased ARCHIBALD MACDONALD of Sanda, Esq. Advocate, viz.

THE LANDS OF DRUMORENOBADOCH, lying in the parish of Killeen, district of Kintyre, and shire of Argyll; the proven gross rent of which is 65l. sterling, and after deducting 51. 14s. 3d. 4-12ths sterling as a proportion for these lands of the public burdens payable out of Mr. Macdonald's estate, there remains 59l. 5s. 8d. 8-12ths sterling of free rent, which is to be exposed at the upset price of L. 1660: 0: 1: 7-12ths sterling.

HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

That HOUSE being No. 52, in George Street, in the New Town of Edinburgh, presently possessed by William Forbes, Esq. banker; to be exposed at the upset price of L. 1500 sterling.

Intending purchasers are referred to the printed abstract of the proven rental, copies of which will be had from William Macdonald, W. S. Prince's Street, Edinburgh, to whom or Mr. Duncan Campbell, Sheriff-substitute at Campbelltown, factor on the estate, or Mr. Jeffrey, Depute-clerk of Session, at his office, application may be made for further particulars.

To be sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Friday 8th February, 1879, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS OF BRIDGETON, lying in the parish of Cameron, and sheriffdom of Fife, consisting of 23 acres of arable land, Scotch measure, mostly inclosed with stone dykes; has a commodious House for a summer residence, as also a Farm Steading, &c.

As the tack was bought up, the ground is now more worn out, it is all in grass at present, fit for breaking up, and may be entered to immediately.

There is a fine Plantation of Fir and Ash trees, all about 30 years old, growing in a beautiful den near the house, and round the inclosures—there is likewise two free-stone Quarries on this farm, and fine springs and running waters.

Bridgeton is about four miles from St. Andrews, and four from Anstruther, is very near coal and lime.

Proposals to be given in to James Greig, writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to treat by private bargain, with whom also the title-deeds, plan, and measurement, are lodged.

SALE OF LANDS BY ADJOURNMENT, AND UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

To be sold by voluntary roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of March 1879, at two o'clock afternoon.

ALL and Whole the full and equal Half of the Lands of BALLANQUHATER (formerly Sheriffdom), being part of the half of the Lands and Barony of RUSKIE, with the Houses and Pertinents, together with the Teinds, Parsonage and Vicarage, of the said Lands, lying in the parish of Port, and shire of Perth.

These Lands (which are now divided from the other half, consist of above 150 Scotch acres, of which upwards of 70 are arable, and the remainder moor and mair. The moor and mair lands are also inclosed, excepting a few roads, upon the moor-march. The Lands are capable of great improvement, not only by the moor and mair, but by the arable lands, upon the moor-march. The Lands have been let for grass for two years past at the low rent of L. 51: 10s.; and the tenant's bargain expires in March 1880, when a very considerable rise may be reasonably expected, by letting them in lease for tillage. The Lands hold of a subject superior for payment of 10s. Sterling yearly, and doubling the said sum at the entry of heirs and assigns. The Teinds were valued last century.

James Mackie, in Rednock, will show the lands; and as to particulars application may be made to Mr. Finlay Macfarlane, merchant in Glasgow, or John Macnab, W. S. who have powers to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale. A plan and measurement of the lands may also be seen in the hands of the said John Macnab, together with the title-deeds, which are clear and unexceptionable.

LANDS IN THE COUNTIES OF ARGYLL AND EDINBURGH.

To be sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday 23d January, 1879, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE ESTATE OF HAYFIELD, beautifully situated upon the lake of Lochow, within twelve miles of Inverary, the county town, and within three miles of the sea at Dunas, where an iron furnace is erected by an English company.

This estate is worthy of attention, as few or none have such advantages both natural and acquired. The soil is excellent, abounds with limestone, is capable of the highest improvement, well adapted for cropping and grazing, and there is easy access to the estate by good roads.

The Mansion-house is good and modern, commanding a delightful prospect of the lake and islands therein, the largest of which belongs to the estate. The office-houses are large and commodious, and all lately built—there is an excellent Garden, of south exposure, well stocked with fruit trees. The pleasure grounds and plantations, containing trees of many various kinds, are beautifully laid out, and which, as well as the natural woods upon the estate, are thriving and valuable, and the whole premises in the highest order.

The estate abounds with game; and the lake of Lochow and the river of Awe (which are part of its boundaries,) afford salmon and other fish of different kinds.

The present free rent is only about 660l. Sterling, including casualties; but by a late survey and report of Mr. Langlands, land-surveyor (ready to be shown), the rent, upon numerous years leases, is estimated at 761l. 14s. 6d. exclusive of the rent of two mills and a public-house. The present value of the woods, as estimated by persons of skill, is upwards of 3900l.

N.B.—If purchasers incline, a Qualification to vote for a Member of Parliament will be sold along with the estate.

AS ALSO,

THE LANDS OF DUNACH, with the Sheallings and Fishings thereof, lying in the parish of Kilmore and shire of Fife, the present rent whereof is about 105l. Sterling.

These lands are agreeably situated near the sea coast, of good soil, and capable of much improvement, and there is a stool of natural wood upon them that has not been cut these 40 years, besides planted wood very thriving. The present value of the woods is estimated at 610l. Sterling.

For further particulars application may be made to John Spottiswood, Esq. Saville Street, London; or Mr. Keith, accountant in Edinburgh; or Harry Davidson, writer to the signet there.

AS ALSO,

THE LANDS OF BOWLING-GREEN, IN THE VICINITY OF LEITH.

All and Whole the LANDS OF BOWLING-GREEN, consisting of about 12 acres English, with the Houses, Gardens, and Pertinents, lying close to the town of Leith, on the south-west quarter, within a few minutes walk of the pier, and partly bounded by the Water of Leith.

This property, from its advantageous situation, is capable of being applied to very valuable purposes, such as feuing dwelling-houses, erecting public works, warehouses, &c. &c. and, if the proposed plan of enlarging the harbour of Leith, by carrying it up the river towards Bonnington, for which the City of Edinburgh obtained an act of Parliament some years ago, is carried into execution, it will become of great importance, as by the plan made out and preferred by that very able engineer, Mr. Whitworth, after full and deliberate consideration of all the other plans and schemes in agitation, and which was adopted by the act, there is to be a Wet-Bason on part of these lands of Bowling-green for receiving ships of 12 feet, and with certain improvements of 15 or 16 feet draught of water, in the same manner as the wet-dock or bason sometime ago made at Hull, and which has, in every respect, answered much beyond expectation; advantages, therefore, of such a plan taking effect, to the proprietor of these lands, need not be here enumerated.

On the premises there is a good Dwelling-house and suitable office-houses, at present possessed by Mr. McDougall, another House possessed by Mr. Kemp, with Gardens to each, besides several small houses—Also a Mill Garden, of about two acres, possessed by Alexander Stewart, and two Parks in pasture.

N.B.—Mr. McDougall will give orders to show the premises and for further particulars apply as above.

SALE OF KINNORDY AND INVERCARITY.

In the County of Forfar.

To be sold by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 25th day of January 1879, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS and ESTATES OF KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the parish of Kintyre, and county of Forfar, in the two following Lots, viz.

Lot I.—The Lands and Estate of KINNORDY, with the Farm of KINTYRE, comprehending the mansion-house, office-houses, and garden of Kinnordy, as laid down and delineated on a plan and measurement thereof, made out by Mr. Ainslie, land-surveyor, whereby it appears that this lot contains 2704 acres.

The mansion-house and offices of Kinnordy are lately built and erected upon a very extensive plan, elegantly finished and in a complete state of repair. The garden was, within these few years, made out at a great expense, having a large hot-house and hot walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, producing a great quantity of fruit.

In this lot is also included the Loch of Kinnordy, which contains marle of an excellent quality, supposed to be inexhaustible, and for which there is a constant demand.

The proprietor has a heritable right to the teinds, which are valued, and the minister obtained an augmentation last winter session. The church and manse are new and substantial, and in a complete state of repair.—L. 10,000 Sterling of the price of this lot must remain with the purchaser, at the local rate of interest, in order to answer a life annuity.—A freehold qualification in the county, if required, will be given along with this Lot, at an adequate price.

Lot II.—The Lands and Estate of INVERCARITY, as laid down and delineated on Mr. Ainslie's plan, by which they contain 1816 acres, with the ancient Castle and Garden of Invercarity, delightfully situated upon the banks of the Waters of Esk, Provan, and Carry, and where they all conjoin. The beautiful and very romantic situation of this place